



## Shevardnadze, in Helsinki, Calls for Better Ties With West

By Mark Wood  
Reuters

**HELSINKI** — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, on his first trip abroad since taking office this month, urged the West on Monday to join in a drive for a radical improvement in East-West relations.

In a statement issued after his arrival for the commemoration of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on European Security and Cooperation, Mr. Shevardnadze praised the agreements and said they should be protected.

"We are convinced," he said, "that the current tense situation in the world calls for joint efforts aimed at radically improving the political climate in Europe and in international relations as a whole."

In separate remarks, he said that when he holds his first meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, on Wednesday, "we will have to obtain peace." The two are to prepare the agenda for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November. Mr. Shultz left Washington on Saturday.

The Soviet minister's comments appeared to indicate that Moscow

would take a conciliatory line at the three-day meeting of foreign ministers from the 35 states that signed the accords 10 years ago. The meeting was scheduled to start Tuesday.

Praising the spirit of détente which the West regards as having died with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, Mr. Shevardnadze said the potential of the Helsinki accord should be used to improve East-West ties.

The United States has said it plans to use this week's gathering to assail the Soviet Union for what it sees as Moscow's failure to abide by the human rights commitments of the Helsinki agreements.

Besides the meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Shevardnadze, 57, is also scheduled to have separate talks with his counterparts from the major West European states.

In his statement, Mr. Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union valued the opportunity for such contacts offered by the Helsinki gathering.

Praising the 1975 accords, he said that Moscow had demonstrated its deep commitment to them and viewed them as a good foundation for improving East-West cooperation.

"That is why we believe that this foundation should be protected and its erosion prevented," he said.

Mr. Shevardnadze appeared not to understand English, and in his brief comments to reporters spoke only Russian.

### ■ Moscow Press Attacks West

The Soviet press issued a broad attack on the West on Monday to counter the criticism that the Soviet Union is expected to face in Helsinki. United Press International reported from Moscow.

Pravda, the Communist Party daily, charged that the West had violated the Helsinki accords while the Soviet Union had remained faithful to them.

"The cheap and hypocritical rumors, raised time and again in the United States and some Western European countries over their alleged concern for nonobservance of the Final Act, only belies the intentions of the architects of such campaigns," Pravda said.

"All they want," Pravda said, "is to use the Helsinki Accords as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of countries whose political system they want to undermine."



The Associated Press  
Wine believed to be contaminated with a toxic sweetener was removed Monday from the shelves of a Vienna market.



## Gorbachev Sets Testing Halt; U.S. Invites Soviet Observers

(Continued from Page 1)  
day that the Soviet Union would stop nuclear testing from Aug. 6 until Jan. 1 and had asked the president to make a similar decision.

The official said that Mr. Reagan made his own proposal in a letter that was delivered Monday to Mr. Gorbachev. He said that the timing of Mr. Reagan's letter was coincidental and had nothing to do with Mr. Gorbachev's message.

(Reuters, AP)

### ■ Reagan's Proposal

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan invited the Soviet Union on Tuesday to send a team of experts to observe and measure a nuclear test at our Nevada test site. This offer, which is unconditional, demonstrates our commitment to a unilateral step which clearly demonstrates the U.S. intention to go the extra mile.

"The Soviet experts are invited to bring any instrumentation devices that the Soviet Union deems necessary to measure the yield of this test. This U.S. initiative demonstrates our commitment to achieving verifiable limitations in nuclear testing."

Mr. Speakes said he did not know when the next nuclear test would be conducted.

Today was "unilateral" and "unconditional."

He noted that Mr. Reagan had suggested the exchange of experts in his address to the United Nations on Sept. 24.

"The president views this proposal as a means to increase confidence in verifiable limits on underground testing," Mr. Speakes said.

To date, the Soviet Union has refused to agree to this practical and fair-minded approach.

"As a demonstration of our seriousness," he added, "the president has extended to the Soviet leadership our invitation for a Soviet team to observe and to measure a nuclear test at our Nevada test site. This offer, which is unconditional, demonstrates our commitment to a unilateral step which clearly demonstrates the U.S. intention to go the extra mile."

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## Gunmen Kill Spain Expert On Terror

The Associated Press

MADRID — Gunmen believed to be Basque separatists killed one of Spain's top anti-terrorist experts Monday in central Madrid, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Major Jose Marzo, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said Vice Admiral Fausto Escrigas Estrada, 60, director-general of defense policy, was killed by bullet wounds.

The admiral's driver, Francisco Marando Garcia, 57, was wounded and listed in critical condition. The police said more than 30 bullets were fired into the car.

Major Marzo said the admiral was on his way to work at the Defense Ministry when a car cut in front of his vehicle and blocked the street. According to his account, a gunman got out of the car and opened fire.

The police said the attack appeared to be an action by ETA, the group seeking independence for three Basque-speaking northern provinces of Spain. ETA is the Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

Witnesses told the police that two persons took part in the shooting, the gunman and his driver.

Police officers found spent cartridges of a 9mm Parabellum pistol, a weapon commonly used by ETA, at the site. Later, the car was found double-parked on a residential street about 10 blocks away.

Police blocked off the street, cleared out residents and detonated a bag in the car containing nearly seven pounds (about three kilograms) of plastic explosives, timed to go off within a short while.

Admiral Escrigas Estrada was the 24th victim of political violence in Spain this year, police officials said.

ETA has claimed responsibility for 23 deaths this year, including an ambush that killed a colonel and his driver June 12, the day of the signing of a treaty admitting Spain to the European Community.

After that killing, police found the assailants' car parked in an underground garage, where it exploded shortly after bomb experts began examining it. A policeman was killed and another seriously injured in the explosion.

Since 1968, ETA has claimed responsibility for the deaths of more than 530 police and military officials.

The highest ranking victim of an ETA attack was Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, whose car was blown up Dec. 20, 1973.

Admiral Carrero Blanco, one of the closest aides of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was scheduled to take over power after the dictator's death.

The command is six miles from the Syrian border. The Popular Front-General Command is headed by a former Syrian Army officer, Ahmed Jibril.

The air strike was Israel's eighth in Lebanon this year. It came a day after the Syrian defense minister, General Mustafa Tag, made an inspection tour of Syrian forces stationed in eastern Lebanon under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate.

Both of the radio stations and the Israeli military sources said the target was a two-story command center of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

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### Mickey Mouse Receives China's President

President Li Xianian of China pats Mickey Mouse on the nose in Disneyland in Anaheim, California. Later, in a speech to members of the Chinese-American community, Mr. Li said Sunday that Taiwan would retain most of its independence if it were reunited with the mainland under the principle of "one country, two systems." Mr. Li visited California at the end of a 10-day U.S. tour.

## U.S. Experts Say Computer Program Used to Tally Votes Is Open to Fraud

By David Burnham  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The computer program that was used to count more than one-third of the votes cast in the U.S. presidential election last year is very vulnerable to manipulation and fraud, according to expert witnesses in court actions challenging local and congressional elections in three states.

The allegations that vote tallies calculated with the widely-used computer system may have been secretly altered have raised concern among election officials and computer experts. That is because of the rapidly increasing use of such systems, the lack of federal or state standards that mandate specific safeguards, and the lack of computer skills among most local voting authorities.

"There is a massive potential for problems," said Gary L. Greenhalgh, director of the International Center on Election Law and Administration, a consulting group in Washington. He said computer-assisted voting systems "centralized the opportunity for fraud."

Mr. Greenhalgh said that while lever-type voting machines could have their counts rigged only machine by machine, vote-counting by computer was done at one central site in most counties.

With most computer systems, when a vote is cast, holes are punched in a thin cardboard ballot. The computer program then

"reads" the holes in the cards and totals them, presumably counting all votes and counting them only once each.

The vote-counting program that has been challenged in Indiana, Maryland and West Virginia was developed by Computer Election Systems of Berkeley, California.

In Indiana and West Virginia,

the company has been accused of helping to rig elections. The computer program has also been challenged in Florida, but experts there have not been permitted to examine the program.

Civil lawsuits in West Virginia and Indiana, which the company and county election officials won in lower courts, are pending before federal appeals courts in Maryland and Florida; the cases were brought in state courts and are still pending.

John H. Kemp, president of Computer Election Systems, denied in a telephone interview that the company was involved in fraudulent schemes. County officials involved in the cases have also categorically denied participation in fraud.

But Mr. Kemp also said that any computer system could be tampered with. "It is totally economically infeasible to have a fraud-proof system," he said.

Mr. Kemp said that while there were differences in the programs used by various jurisdictions, the company's fraud-prevention con-

By Sarah Oates  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With demands increasing for a smoke-free workplace, U.S. companies are devising policies that range from installing smoke-filtering machines to banning smoking altogether.

Robert Rosner, a partner in a consulting firm that has set up smoking policies for several large companies, estimates that more than half the companies in the country now have some type of policy. He predicts that half of American companies will have banned smoking in five years, mainly in order to save money.

The consulting firm's largest customer to date, Pacific Northwest Bell, has announced that its 15,000 employees will not be able to smoke at work after Oct. 15.

Pacific Northwest decided on the smoking ban after agonizing for two and a half years over employee complaints about smokers, the cost of installing smoking lounges and empathy for the employees who smoke.

"The bottom line is that Pacific Northwest Bell decided it would be better to invest in helping people to quit rather than investing in setting up places for people to smoke," he said.

The Federal National Mortgage Association in Washington has limited smoking by its 1,000 employees to certain areas in the workplace, has put smoke-filtering machines on the desks of smokers and has removed the ashtrays from the conference rooms.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees reports that more and more nonsmokers are calling to inquire about their rights. "Smokers are getting very defensive, and nonsmokers are getting more militant," said the union's director of research, Linda Lumpkin.

When it is working with companies, Mr. Rosner's consulting firm

cites a report written by William Weiss, one of the partners, which contends that smokers increase a company's costs by up to \$4,600 per employee annually, counting the expenses of health and life insurance, absenteeism, cleaning and maintenance, and work time wasted by smoking.

The tobacco industry disputes

tate a smoking policy for employee and business considerations.

Mr. Rosner said that some companies consider merely limiting smoking or abandon the plan when it becomes too expensive.

One of his clients originally wanted to set up smoking lounges on every floor but eventually instituted a no-smoking policy for employees

counselor for a group called Action on Smoking and Health. John F. Banzhaf, said that nonsmoking workers who are irritated or made ill by cigarette smoke have been successful in suing for, and getting, a smoke-free area in which to work.

Estimates of the effect of cigarettes, pipes and cigars on people who do not smoke but are exposed to smoke range from 500 to 5,000 additional cases of cancer each year. The highest estimate comes from a study co-written this year by an Environmental Protection Agency epidemiologist.

The Tobacco Institute contends that studies asserting that passive smoking causes cancer are based on "questionable research."

At least eight states and more than 100 municipalities have laws that prohibit smoking in the workplace if any nonsmoker requests a smoke-free environment, according to Action on Smoking and Health.

San Francisco received extensive publicity for its ordinance supporting workers who requested a smoke-free office, put into effect in March 1984. According to Bruce

Tsurui, the environmental health inspector who is in charge of enforcement, none of the approximately 150 complaints that have been filed have gone to court and enforcement activity takes about one day out of his workload. "It's going very smoothly," he said.

Pressures apparently against smoking may even play a role among smokers. Four of the 12smokers surveyed in the Tobacco Institute study reported that they did not smoke at all.

However, 50 percent of the supervisors surveyed by Response Analysis Corp in Plains, New Jersey, in October 1984, commissioned by the institute, said it made no sense to refrain from hiring people simply because they smoked.

"An employer is going to draw himself a third of the adult population" by not hiring smokers, said Anne Broderick, director of the president of the institute. "I think it's a form of discrimination in selective employment."

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"The bottom line is that Pacific Northwest Bell decided it would be better to invest in helping people to quit rather than investing in setting up places for people to smoke."

the findings and has commissioned reports of its own that say smokers are not less productive on the job. Nevertheless, a study commissioned by the Tobacco Institute, a group supported by the industry, found that more than 30 percent of large corporations had adopted some type of smoking policy.

The survey, by the Human Resource Policy Corp., is based on responses to an eight-page questionnaire sent to the 1,000 largest service and industrial companies on Fortune magazine's list as well as the 100 companies reported as the fastest growing businesses in the country by Inc. magazine.

Of the 445 companies that responded, 37 percent had smoking policies that limited smoking on the job in some way, and 24 percent had considered but rejected a smoking policy. The report found that 3 percent banned smoking in work areas and 2.5 percent forbade it anywhere on company premises.

The study also said that 45 percent of the companies had instituted smoking policies for what it termed health and safety reasons, and 16 percent of the companies had been required by law to do so. Another 32.1 percent chose to insti-

tute a smoking policy for employee and business considerations.

Mr. Rosner said that some companies consider merely limiting smoking or abandon the plan when it becomes too expensive.

One of his clients originally wanted to set up smoking lounges on every floor but eventually instituted a no-smoking policy for employees

clearing away the remaining barrels and debris after the protest.

Mr. Faisans, 48, was convicted in Guadeloupe last year and sentenced to three years in jail for slashing with a machete a white French teacher in Guadeloupe who had allegedly kicked and insulted a black student. Born on Guadeloupe, Mr. Faisans was active in the independence movement and was vacationing on the island at the time, court records show.

He went on a hunger strike in prison on the island, and was transferred to jail in Paris on June 25 because of superior medical facilities, according to court records.

## Release of Faisans Ordered

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Faisans' parole, Guadeloupe is a French overseas department. It has little local autonomy.

Outside the courtroom, about 200 demonstrators applauded and began singing when the decision was announced by the judges.

"This is what we asked for," said a man who said he was a member of the Popular Union for the Independence of Guadeloupe, one of the political parties that had banded together for four days of protests in support of Mr. Faisans.

In Pointe-à-Pitre, where the biggest protests were held, police were

## U.S. Request to Restrict Computer Use Is Refused

The Associated Press

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Officials at a major computer complex under construction here have refused a State Department request to exclude some foreigners from using the \$125-million machine, the center's financial officer said.

Unless there is further action by Congress or President Ronald Reagan, Soviet and Chinese nationals will be permitted to use the federally funded Cyber 205 computer at the John Von Neumann Center for Scientific Computing when it becomes operational early next year, Allen Sinsigalli said Sunday.

The computers, 100 times faster than current models, will be available to academic and commercial researchers regardless of nationality, Mr. Sinsigalli said.

Officials at each of four centers where the computers would be located have turned down the State Department request pending a ruling by Mr. Reagan or Congress on access to the machines.

"We would be good citizens, of course, and comply with whatever the law is," Mr. Sinsigalli said.

The State Department does not

fear what users might get out of the computers since they would contain no restricted information, he said. Rather, the government fears that certain nations might gain an advantage simply by learning to use the powerful machines.

"There's a lot of national security sensitive-type things that can be done with a supercomputer," said Michael Marks, special assistant to Under Secretary of State William Schneider Jr. "We think the Soviets could gain certain insights by using these computers."

Mr. Sinsigalli said use of the new computers would be limited to scientists screened by several committees. Users will be given an access code for a specified time.

The National Science Foundation is funding the four U.S. computers. The machines also will be located at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; and at a San Diego-based consortium headed by General Dynamics.

The computer complex is backed by an association of 12 universities, including Princeton and Rutgers universities.

had weeks of study to determine what had happened."

Eric K. Clemons, an associate professor of decision sciences at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, said that because of the excessive complexity of the program, a "doctoral version of the code could be used to modify election results, and it would take weeks of study to determine what had happened."

**Mandy Lawther, IHT Executive, Dies at Age of 31**

The Associated Press

PARIS — Mandy George Lawther, 31, an advertising executive for the International Herald Tribune, died of respiratory problems Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Lawther, a native of Bournemouth, England, joined the IHT in the London office in 1979 and moved to Paris in 1981.

She was advertising sales manager of the newspaper's special reports. In this job, where she worked with both advertisers and journalists, she was known for her energy, care and invariably cheerfulness.

Funeral services for Mrs. Lawther, who is survived by her husband, James Lawther, will be held Friday in Bournemouth.

**Coordinator of Papal Trips**

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has named the Reverend Roberto Tucci, head of the Vatican Radio, as the chief coordinator of papal visits abroad.

## Pentagon Critic in Congress Is Denied Military Aircraft

The Associated Press

seen the stars in the heavens in this particular conjunction."

Last year, Mr. Dingell made public that General Dynamics, the nation's largest military contractor, had charged taxpayers for such executive benefits as country club dues and kennel fees for boarding dogs.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Budget News Is Bad

The news from France is very bad, said Churchill in June 1940. Is the same true for America's economy today?

The problem is not whether growth in the second quarter, or some such arbitrary period, was 3.1 or only 1.7 percent. Economies frequently have cyclical ups and downs, and weather them — partly automatically but sometimes with the help of moderate discretionary policy changes by the authorities.

The actual problem is far more fundamental. The American economy has been weakening because real interest rates have been high and the dollar too high. All this is because the borrowing needs of business and government combined far outrun the savings of the public. When that happens, one of three things results:

• The Federal Reserve can print money to enable the commercial banks to absorb the part of the government deficit that exceeds America's savings — a hopelessly inflationary course that the Fed is not taking.

• Or competition for scarce savings can force interest rates up so high as to choke off corporate investment and consumer borrowing. The budget deficit can then be financed from genuine American savings, but at the cost of a recession. The budget crowds out productive borrowing.

• But since America does not live in a closed economy, the path to disaster is slightly different. As interest rates rise, funds are attracted from abroad, bloating the dollar against other currencies and making American products uncompetitive. So exports weaken and imports swell. The pro-

cess compresses profits and scraps jobs in the industries exposed to foreign competition and in all the industries allied to them. It is because the budget deficit crowds foreign funds in that American jobs are at stake and passions for protection run high.

President Reagan's role to date in the battle to reduce the budget deficit is unconvincing. He started by reducing taxes, believing either that Congress would then have to reduce social expenditure or that lower taxes would work a supply-side miracle; but both beliefs were naive. His subsequent action has been inadequate, partly through bad judgment and partly through bad luck. Bad judgment made him too inflexible for too long on the near-term levels of military spending. Social Security benefits and taxes; and he distracted attention from the immediately acute budget problem by proposing fundamental reforms of the tax system. Bad luck intervened when the Beirut hostages distracted attention from the budget (lives are more important than jobs); and there was then the personal surgery that occasioned sympathy and further distraction.

There is crying need for political leadership to knock sense into Washington's warring factions. Public opinion on its own will certainly not do this; we are not yet at the stage where the populace, as envisaged by Lewis Carroll, demands less bread and more taxes. When France fell 45 years ago, there was de Gaulle to rally strength from chaos. The American economy will fare ill without stronger leadership now.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## A Short List of Culprits

The budget deficit has become a menace to the financial stability of America and most of the world. It happened over the past four years gradually, steadily and with plenty of advance warning. The signs of danger ahead are clear. Yet every past attempt to reduce that deficit has fallen into political deadlock. Who is to blame? The answer is, many people, but a handful bear prime responsibility.

First of course is the president. He was the chief advocate of the great tax cut of 1981 — reckless legislation that Congress went along with and that has left the government far short of the revenue to pay for even the spending that the president himself supports. Mr. Reagan has abandoned any serious attempt to cut the budget further, but has also continued his adamant opposition to any tax increase. How does he deal with the implications of a continuing deficit of \$200 billion a year? He doesn't. He blames Congress.

But Mr. Reagan is not alone on the list. Donald T. Regan also has earned a place. As secretary of the Treasury in the administration's first term he had a primary responsibility for the ruinous 1981 tax cut. As White House chief of staff in the second term he has gathered the lines of power into his own hands and helped cut off the inconveniently independent views that the president used to get from the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Management and Budget. As long as President Reagan is against taxes, it is unlikely to hear any doubts or suggestions to the contrary from his chief of staff.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger also bears much of the blame. His singleminded pursuit of more defense money, well beyond any justifiable claims of the defense

buildup, derailed countless attempts at compromise and cooperation in reducing the deficit. The Democrats have their own sins to answer for, but it is very difficult for them to give ground on social programs when Mr. Weinberger successfully demands more for the Defense Department than it is able to spend. If the deficit results in the financial consequences now widely predicted, this administration in general and Secretary Weinberger in particular will be remembered as having left the national security weaker than they found it, despite those immense procurement contracts.

As for the House Democrats, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Majority Leader James C. Wright and William H. Gray 3d, chairman of the Budget Committee, have all made substantial contributions to the impasse with, most recently, their insistence on the full cost of living increases for Social Security benefits. Like the military forces, so Social Security can only be damaged by the cumulative effects of uncontrolled deficits. Under the guidance of Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Gray, the Democrats' plan this season for reducing the deficit have contained too much fluff and padding to deserve to be taken wholly seriously.

A group of Republican senators has now made a sensible proposal that could reduce the deficit by half over the next three years. It is the last chance for progress this summer, and very probably the last chance in the Reagan presidency. The chief impediments to success are the attitudes and habits of those listed above. If inertia and the deficit win again, the threat to the American economy will keep rising. No one needs to be in any doubt about what's happening, or who's responsible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Scientific Data Need Air

Many scientists are reluctant or unwilling to share the raw data on which their published articles are based, notes a committee of America's National Academy of Sciences. It recommends that sharing of data should be a "regular practice." The advice leans in the right direction. Sharing of data by researchers is a necessity, not merely a desirable goal.

Scientists are entitled to keep information to themselves until they publish their principal findings. But unless raw data are then made accessible, others may find it impossible to check the claims based thereon. And unverifiable claims do not belong in science.

Scientists are usually generous in sharing special materials or techniques, because everyone profits from the free interchange. But a colleague's request to see raw data may easily be taken as a challenge to diligence or veracity. Desire to protect data from criticism or predatory use often prevails over the scholar's duty.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR JULY 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Why So Few British Babies?

LONDON — The falling birthrate was discussed at the British Medical Association Conference [on July 29]. "Tennyson's 'torrent of babies,'" said Dr. J.W. Ballantine, who opened the discussion, "has been reduced to a mere rivulet." The marriage tie is being attacked, and popular novelists find much of their popularity resting on the presentation of conjugal unions in which disunion is impending. "Parents argue that children are expensive," Dr. Ballantine said. "They hardly seem to think of the future. Present-day civilization seems to have no room for the baby. The baby finds no place for itself in the apartment system." Other causes, he said, were late marriages, the higher education of women, the entry of women into economic competition with men, and even possibly athletics.

### 1935: U.S.-Soviet Protocol Is Tested

MOSCOW — Ambassador William C. Bullitt has been instructed by the State Department to follow the current session here of the seventh congress of the Komintern, with a view to detecting possible violations of the Soviet undertaking, at the time of American recognition of the Moscow government, to refrain from Communist propaganda in the United States. The question of propaganda might be considered to arise in connection with statements such as those made by Herr Pieck, in his report to the congress. Pieck urged the American Communist Party "to fight for the creation of a mass party of workers and peasants." The undertaking by the Soviet government for the cessation of Communist propaganda in the United States was one of the terms of recognition by the latter country in November 1933.

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## In Diplomacy, Even Lip Service Can Serve

By Flora Lewis

**H**elsinki — The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki at a 35-nation summit in 1975, was the high point of détente, which soon began collapsing. That helps explain why expectations and disappointments were too great.

It was a compromise. Neither side gave away anything it actually had; neither gained substance. It was not a treaty but a set of principles, negotiated by consensus. Every delegation had a veto, including Malta, which used it too much.

Inevitably there was cynicism. Still, the world has been the better for the accords and the added scope they give diplomacy in a time of tension.

Those who say the Russians came out ahead focus too narrowly on Moscow's long efforts to ratify World War II border changes. When it became obvious that partition of Germany made a peace treaty impossible, the Russians began to press for a European conference. Finally, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger decided there was nothing to lose in messenger. He considered the conference a minor sweetener for the Russians in his plan to involve them in a network of obligations. The condition was parallel progress in the Vienna negotiations to reduce conventional forces on Europe's central front.

The European allies were not pleased, fearing that the United States had traded their interests too lightly in its search for a big power deal — a Soviet-American "condominium" was the early, angry French charge. Since he did not take the Helsinki process all that seriously, Mr. Kissinger agreed to let the Europeans lead the talks. U.S. policy was to keep a "low profile."

The Europeans hit on the idea that in exchange

for the political and security legitimization that the Soviet Union sought, there should be a large section on human rights. The link to Vienna was allowed to slip, and ultimately to snap. Those talks have marked time ever since.

But the ratification of borders was not absolute. It pledged only that they could not be changed by force, leaving open, at West German

ing to a Frankfurt-based rights organization. This is a devastating record, but it matters that a record is being kept and published. If the world had been paying such close attention in Stalin's days, not to speak of Hitler's, who knows how many lives might have been saved?

As it turned out, the main beneficiaries of Helsinki were the governments of Eastern Europe, especially those trying to wrangle room for national maneuver despite the Soviet embrace. It gave them a place of their own on the diplomatic team and made it easier to pursue their relations with Western Europe. The pain of the East-West division for Europeans was relaxed a bit.

The neutral countries and nonaligned Yugoslavia, threatened with being squeezed to insignificance between the two blocs, also found a new role for themselves in the Helsinki process.

On its 10th anniversary, Helsinki cannot be acclaimed as a watershed, but neither was it a trap. Successor conferences were among the few places where Soviet-American exchange continued, if only as a shouting match. In the years of broken contact, The United States and the Soviet Union are using the current meetings to prepare their November summit.

The real importance of Helsinki is not for the superpowers but for all the others who live in the shadow of giants, whether by force or by choice, as in the West. And perhaps it was useful to make clear that there is not going to be a sudden breakthrough to a free and peaceful world. Neither is breakdown inevitable. Demanding too much of diplomacy is counterproductive. Helsinki is much better than nothing.

The New York Times

## The Mysterious Near East Could Be Less Mysterious

By Philip Geyelin

**W**ASHINGTON — Not the least of the rewards of this business is that you do meet such lively, interesting people. Consider my new pen pal, Leon Perlsberg, whose letterhead associates him with "A Professional Law Corporation" on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles. "One would have to be a jerkhead to be a jerkhead," he writes, to conclude that Israel's Shiite prisoners

were psychoanalyzed as victims of the "Stockholm syndrome."

It was not just OK but maybe even funny to make sport of the Shiite faith. "What you don't know you can't hurt," was apparently the rule for many. It was not a general rule, but the exceptions were enough in evidence to confirm that there is a double standard at work, to the

### There is a double standard at work, to the detriment of a balanced public perception of the Middle East — and of a balanced U.S. policy.

were hostages just as the innocent American travelers who have also almost nothing at all to do with your bastardly Arab friends."

What strikes me as interesting about Mr. Perlsberg is not his disagreement (fair enough) and still less his redundancies with respect to my acuity ("defective brain . . . battered brain . . . birdbrain"). It was the nasty impulse, all too common in America's national discourse on the Arab-Israeli issue, to proceed from an arguable defense of Israel and its policies to a gratuitous, indiscriminate slur on "Arabs" — to speak of them collectively, to judge the many by the egregious excesses of the few.

A positive pro-Israel prejudice is understandable when it is in favor of a secure Jewish state as a moral obligation to a people heavily in civilization's debt, a democracy with shared values, a friend. It is also natural enough for this attachment to translate into a tolerance of one or another Israeli government action or policy that works against proclaimed U.S. interests. The Lebanese invasion, the West Bank settlements, opposition to the Reagan "peace initiative" — distrust of the current defiance efforts to build on Camp David's beginnings.

But those are issues that can theoretically be dealt with on merit and principle. The problem becomes more difficult to deal with when a double standard is introduced — a mindlessly negative, anti-Arab prejudice that would not be tolerated if it were directed at Israelis or at Jews.

It is not so much a matter of a flaw in America's national character. It comes down to a matter of familiarity, of understanding, of stereotypes in cartoons, on television, on movie screens and in the written word.

Scholars write of Arab "tribalism" and unsettled "nomadic" instincts. The suggestion is that "Arabs" are somehow incapable of statecraft or stable nationhood. They dress funny, carry guns. Anwar Sadat was an exception.

Easily Americans accept the Israeli definition of every hostile act against Israeli occupation forces as "terrorism" and of every imprisoned Shiite or PLO-connected Palestinian as a "terrorist."

Americans excuse an Israeli government for its rejection of U.S. peace proposals, out of sympathy for its domestic political concerns. So Congress shouts its approval of billions of dollars of unconditional economic and military aid. Jordan's King Hussein, by contrast, is sent to the back of the bus, despite all his hard efforts to promote the peace process at great personal and political risk, until it meets not only America's but also Israel's requirements as a negotiating partner.

The recent hostage crisis was illustrative. Allyn Conwell, the informal choice of the hostages as their spokesman, was unique among the hijacked plane's passengers for his firsthand familiarity with the Arab world, as a businessman based in Oman. For expressing his understanding of the Shiite side of the argument — as emphatically distinct from the hijackers' acts — Mr. Conwell was pilloried by commentators as prejudiced by where he makes his money.

The newsletter circulated by the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee suggested smidly that Mr. Conwell had "gone native," and cited approvingly his dismissal by columnist George Will as an "energetic collaborator." Consider the likely response to similar charges against an American doing business in Tel Aviv and proclaiming sympathy for Israel.

Others among the passengers who had anything nice to say about their captors or their treatment, or saw any symmetry between the Shiites in an Israeli prison

and restraint in the actual handling of their weapons and their crises. Public opinion, good sense and self-interest have forced them to. That no further bombs have been dropped is no reason to relax, but it would be foolish to dismiss the instruction that comes from understanding of why they have not been.

These days, for instance, there is a new wave of attention in and out of the American government to the procedures and apparatus of nuclear command and control. The onset of more accurate warheads inevitably provoked new consideration of nuclear war-fighting strategies; keener attention then started flowing to the possible "nuclear winter" effects of applying these strategies. You do not have to be a sage about the eventual results to see that public opinion and internal debate have worked to draw the American and Soviet governments, in their separate ways, into arms control talks.

There is a common view that people who are not caught up by a daily sense of the fragility of the nuclear peace and the paramountcy of disarmament — and, it sometimes follows, the madman potential of Ronald Reagan — are victims of a wrongheaded, escapist and perhaps militaristic sensibility. "Psychic numbness," the phenomenon is sometimes called. Some people feel this way in flashes; it need not be permanent, and it brings them to a point of emotional quivering and relentlessness in political controversy.

I have known some of those flashes, but something else troubles me more regularly. It is not so much the sharp premonition that we are all playing carelessly on the brink of nuclear devastation as the queasy feeling that in nuclear matters we do not have adequate control of our destiny. But it is more akin to the feeling I have about the narcotics problem, the budget deficit and other wild beasts that one somehow domesticates and makes part of one's life. How can mature people allow these things to happen?

How can someone who observes the arms buildup and the political tensions not feel that we are playing on the brink of nuclear disaster?

Along with the negatives, there are some positives.

Over 40 years, the nuclear powers have shown a

readiness to learn both the mechanics and the politics

of restraint in the actual handling of their weapons and their crises.

Public opinion, good sense and self-interest have forced them to.

In the consensus view — which, granted, may or may not be guiding — the single accepted function of nuclear weapons remains deterrence.

Nor, in asking why the nuclear peace has held, can Hiroshima itself be ignored. The great purpose of dropping the bomb was, I believe, to win the war quickly and cheaply, and it accomplished that purpose, producing a Japanese surrender within days and saving the many American lives and the far greater number of Japanese lives that would have been lost in an invasion of the home islands.

But a great effect of dropping the bomb was to demonstrate nuclear power. The demonstration played into the calculations by which the powers have kept their rivalry on the safe side of direct confrontation for 40 years — in every instance except Cuba, by a large margin on the safe side.

This conclusion is rejected by those who feel that

the bomb, posing a historically new threat to the life

of the planet, was born in sin. But it seems to me the practical essence of living with the bomb.

The Washington Post

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Israel in No Hurry Now

Regarding "Prospects Are Bleak for Any Real Progress" (July 24):

Dominique Moïsi has a point when he argues that prospects for an Arab-Israeli settlement are bleak. But I would add that



# For Women, a Look Forward

*Nairobi Meeting Brings Unity on a Radical 15-Year Plan*

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*

NAIROBI — What most of the delegates will remember about their three weeks in July in Nairobi is that despite the odds, the United Nations Decade for Women ended on a note of unity and of a shared sense of purpose.

In the words of Virginia Allan, the only member of the American delegation to the Decade for Women conference also to have been a delegate to the Mexico City and Copenhagen conferences: "I'm not sure how many women recognize it, and for the most part governments don't like to recognize it, but there is indeed a powerful international women's movement. Finally, there is commonality, and it will spread."

Although parliamentary wrangling, recriminations and political grandstanding often overshadowed the discussions, the conference ended in a stunning climax — agreement on the "Forward-Looking Strategies" document on tactics for women's movement. Finally, there is commonality, and it will spread."

Water became a women's issue at the Nairobi conference. Up to 75 percent of Africa's farmers are women, who often spend six hours a day fetching wood and water.

The final document, which was passed unanimously, calls on governments to "relieve the burden placed on women by the task of fetching water" by constructing wells and dams.

The final document illustrates how different the needs of women in various cultures can be. In one paragraph it urges governments to

paragraphs, the document describes in radical-sounding language what women hope to gain in the next 15 years. Some of the document's recommendations go far beyond existing laws, traditions and customs in many countries. Among its recommendations are

## NEWS ANALYSIS

an appeal to governments to put an economic value on the "unremunerated contributions of women" who bear children, keep house and raise crops. Other recommendations include government funding of women's organizations, accessible child care and flexible schedules for working parents.

Now the "Forward-Looking Strategies" are bolstered by volumes of data compiled by the United Nations citing patterns in discrimination and plotting ways for women to achieve equality.

But the effectiveness of the document depends on the political will of independent governments to carry it out. The introduction to the final paper acknowledges that the worsening economic situation over the decade has had "serious repercussions for women."

Perhaps the greatest achievement of Nairobi was the definition of women's movement. Legislators began to organize an international women's interparliamentary organization.

Women expressed the desire to strengthen the UN Commission on the Status of Women and talked of a grass-roots women's conference in India in 1990.

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**China Says Parts of Tibet Were Crime-Free in 1984**

*The Associated Press*

BEIJING — Tibet's crime rate has fallen sharply in the past four years, and one-third of the mountainous region recorded no crimes last year, China's Xinhua news agency said.

Last year, 742 crimes were reported among the autonomous region's 1.8 million people, down from 1,090 in 1981, Xinhua said Sunday.

The final document illustrates how different the needs of women in various cultures can be. In one paragraph it urges governments to

strengthen the UN Commission on the Status of Women and talked of a grass-roots women's conference in India in 1990.

United Press International

PANMUNJOM, Korea —

North Korea proposed Monday a

reduction of troops and weapons

around the true site of Panmunjom, saying such a move would ease

tension and improve the mood for

talks between the two Koreas.

The proposal was made at the

429th meeting of the Military Ar-

mance Commission, composed of

delegations from North Korea and

the U.S.-led United Nations Com-

mand. The talks are held at Pan-

munjom, which has been the site of

recent talks between the Koreas.

United Press International

U.S. Navy Rear Admiral Charles

F. Horne 3d, the senior UN dele-

gate, said the United Nations wel-

comed North Korea's proposal.

"We welcome any constructive

proposal by your side," he said.

Panmunjom has been the scene of

a number of outbreaks of shoot-

ing, scuffling and other incidents,

some fatal. The most recent was a

gun battle between North Korean

and UN troops in November, when

a Russian defected while on a sight-

seeing tour of the truce village.

He ran across the demarcation

line and was pursued by North Ko-

reans. Two North Koreans and a

South Korean were killed, and a

U.S. soldier was wounded.

In August 1976, two U.S. sol-

diers were shot to death by North

Korean soldiers in a dispute.

The North Korean spokesman,

Major General Lee Tae Ho, pro-

posed that both sides destroy mili-

tary installations in the headquar-

ters area, reduce security personnel

from 65 to 30, limit weapons at the

headquarters to handguns, bar all

weapons in the surrounding Joint

Security Area and send a team to

verify compliance.

United Press International

REUTERS



North Koreans, left, faced UN officers Monday during talks in Panmunjom truce village.

## Arms Cut Proposed at Panmunjom

United Press International

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weapons in the surrounding Joint

Security Area and send a team to

verify compliance.

United Press International

REUTERS

## Ethiopian Relief Center Emptied Again; Officials Deny Reports of Force

By David B. Orcaway  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Ethiopian famine relief center at Iabet,

where the forced evacuation of

about 56,000 people in late April

caused an international outcry,

has again been emptied of almost all

residents according to officials of

private relief agencies and the U.S.

government.

The camp population, which had

risen to at least 100,000 at the end

of May, has been reduced to 6,000,

the officials said Friday.

Unconfirmed reports reaching

Washington say that thousands of

residents may have been forced to

leave.

U.S. relief officials say that the

Ethiopian official said to have or-

dered the first evacuation, which

resulted in many deaths, is still in

charge of Gondar province, where

Iabet is located. They say he was

never seriously reprimanded, de-

spite a government promise to do

so.

The U.S. Embassy in Addis Aba-

to curtail the numbers of relief officials in the campaign has increased about what is happening and other related camps about a possible as evacuation stems from a United Nations office and Internet have been people being exploited.

**Army City  
Officer Corps  
of Staff Sq**

— Chats have made the number of soldiers under arms increasing the military staff and a reduced manpower. Yang Dehu is the political department director at 22 percent regional representation. New China is as it was printed in a Paris newspaper.

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# Monday's **NYSE** Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sks.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
(Continued from Page 7)												
27%	17½	Conduro	.84	3.5	15	304	24	24	24	24	24½	- ½
15%	10½	Cornell	.56	4.3	12	118	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	- ½
48%	34½	Corsair	1.35	27	17	472	47½	47½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
48%	26½	Corsair	1.00	21	12	82	45	47	47½	48	48	+ ½
77%	42	Corsair	.34	5	21	24	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	- ½
39	35	Crode				104	84	84	84	84	84	- ½
		Crode	1.40	4.1	11	1184	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
		Crode	1.40	4.1	24	397	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	- ½
1932	17½	Crown	2.18	11½	7	100	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	- ½
100%	14½	Crown	2.18	11½	12	42	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	- ½
20%	18½	Crown	1.20	5½	12	102	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	- ½
36%	36½	Crown	1.20	5½	12	102	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	- ½
44%	27½	Crown	1.80	20	12	102	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	- ½
50%	43½	Crown	1.43	9½	12	102	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	- ½
35%	20½	Cubra	.50	25	12	26	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	- ½
33%	17½	Culinet's				32	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	- ½
18½	58½	CumEn	2.20	13	3	738	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
8½	8½	Currie	1.10	10½	10	19	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	- ½
38%	30½	Currie	1.20	3½	16	13	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	- ½
52½	29½	Cyclops	1.10	2½	9	31	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	- ½
<b>D</b>												
23½	16½	Dolokos	.56	3½	11	26	18	18	18	18	18	+ ½
15%	9½	Domanic	.56	3½	11	802	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
30%	21½	DomoCo	1.38	4½	8	826	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	- ½
15%	8½	Domino	1.00	10	12	52	50	50	50	50	50	- ½
36%	22½	DominKrs	1.80	18	12	2788	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	- ½
7½	31	Domen				16	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	- ½
23	11½	Domen				16	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	- ½
4½	4	Domen				16	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	- ½
12½	8½	DitoDisp	.34	2½	11	22	95	95	95	95	95	- ½
21½	12½	DitoDisp	.34	2½	11	104	95	95	95	95	95	- ½
45%	29½	Dovridid	.74	1½	10	1844	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	- ½
20%	12½	DowPf	2.00	10½	8	3433	14	14	14	14	14	- ½
6½	45	DPL Pf	1.70	11½	10002	24	24	24	24	24	24	- ½
10½	12½	DPL Pf	1.20	12½	12	10002	24	24	24	24	24	- ½
20%	24	DomenPd	1.20	12½	12	10002	24	24	24	24	24	- ½
33½	24	Doree	1.00	11½	12	1254	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	- ½
26%	18½	Dormin	1.92	8½	9	576	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	- ½
32½	30	DortaAr	1.80	14	7	2843	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	- ½
7	4½	DortaAr	1.80	14	8	576	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	- ½
44%	21½	DixCh's	.92	2½	17	1379	40	40	40	40	40	- ½
28%	18½	DIMM's	1.20	4½	13	17	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	- ½
37½	27½	DIMS	1.40	4½	10	17	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	- ½
17½	12½	DIDED	1.40	10½	7	1895	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	- ½
80	59	DIFER	1.72	2½	12½	3502	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	- ½
60%	54	DIFER	1.72	2½	12½	2662	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	- ½
45%	44½	DIFER	1.72	2½	12½	2662	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	- ½
45%	44½	DIFER	1.72	2½	12½	5902	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	- ½
25%	19½	DIFER	2.75	11½	4	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
20%	20½	DIFER	1.72	12½	12	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
27½	19½	DIE PRO	1.13	12½	19	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
25%	20	DIE PRO	2.75	11½	9	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
20%	21½	DIE PRO	3.00	12½	10	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
25%	21½	DIE PRO	3.40	12½	21	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
25%	21½	DIE PRO	3.40	12½	21	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
10%	12½	DIE PRO	1.20	12½	12	50	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
20%	14½	DIE PRO	2.20	12½	11	25	25	25	25	25	25	- ½
24	16½	Dexter	.50	17	11	121	22	22	22	22	22	- ½
16½	9½	Digior	.54	4½	16½	16½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	- ½
29½	21½	DIGI Pf	2.25	7½	10	10	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	- ½
35%	34½	Diloms	1.76	10½	2200	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	- ½
11	6½	DionoCo	1.05	15	3	30	37	37	37	37	37	+ ½
59	37	Diodo's	1.00	27	17	157	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	- ½
22%	20%	Digital				5427	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	- ½
28%	18½	Digital				5427	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	- ½
28%	18½	Digital				5427	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	- ½
28%	18½	Digital				5427	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	- ½
11½	6½	DiversIn	.12			5220	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	- ½
24½	24½	Dormie 9				5220	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	- ½
21½	16	Dordid	.66	2½	12	274	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	- ½
17½	16	Dorley	1.16	2½	15	15	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	- ½
33½	23½	Dorsev	1.20	2½	12	236	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	- ½
27%	23½	Dorsev	1.20	4½	12	2519	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	- ½
51½	38½	DowCh	1.76	13	21	1073	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	- ½
24½	15½	DowCh	1.76	13	21	1073	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	- ½
21½	15½	Drex	.50	15	17	852	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	- ½
65½	65½	Drex	1.00	10½	44	44	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	- ½
67½	44	dPnpt	1.00	4½	14	383	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	- ½
40	31	dPnpt	1.50	9½	31	3175	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	- ½
35%	25%	dPnpt	2.40	8½	2	47	47	47	47	47	47	- ½
18½	10½	Duke Pf	6.75	5½	8	1508	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	- ½
80%	61	Duke Pf	6.25	10½	12	1300	77	77	77	77	77	- ½
22½	22½	Duke Pf	2.40	10½	6	268	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	- ½
20%	20%	Duke Pf	2.75	10½	11	2418	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	- ½
10½	11	Duke Pf	11.00	10½	10	1020	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	- ½
72½	64½	Duke PfM	5.85	10½	20	268	56	56	56	56	56	- ½
81½	57½	DunBird	2.20	2½	21	1021	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	- ½
17½	12	DusLj	2.06	12½	7	1783	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	- ½
18½	15½	Dusk PfA	2.10	11½	2002	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
18	12½	Dusk PfA	2.10	12½	15	172	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	- ½
20½	14½	Dusk PfR	2.31	12½	2702	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	- ½
25½	22	Dusk PfR	2.75	11½	508	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	- ½
62½	43½	Dusk PfT	7.25	12½	5008	60	60	60	60	60	60	- ½
18½	11½	DynoPf	2.60	4½	9	91	14	14	14	14	14	- ½
24½	18	DynoAm	2.00	8	12	9	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½

(Continued from Page 7)

SOCIETE GENERALE  
S US 50.000.000.-  
FLOATING RATE  
NOTE DUE 1991

For the six months, July 18, 1985  
to October 17, 1985 the rate of  
interest has been fixed at  
 $8 \frac{3}{4}\%$  P.A.

The interest due on October 18, 1983  
against coupon number 25 will be  
US \$0.92 and has been computed  
on the actual number of days elapsed  
(92) divided by 360.

**THE PRINCIPAL  
PAYING AGENT  
SOCIETE GENERALE  
ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE  
LUXEMBOURG BRANCH**

	V						
% VF Corp	1.12	30	10	1245	38	37.4	17.4
% Valera				371	13	125%	124%
Voler pd	3.44	12.8		21	24%	24%	24%
Voler in				20	23%	23%	23%
VonDorn	.97	3.8	7	26	24.2%	24.2%	24.2%
Varco				26	24%	24%	24%
Varco pd				13	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Varlon		8	27	1023	313%	313%	313%

	Weste	92	15	19	610	62%	60%	61
WorJn	13	14	11	11	25	25%	25%	25%
WoxyGos	20	22	10	19	10	9%	9%	9%
Wrenut								
WebDob	20%	9	11	61	21%	21%	21%	21%
WebkAM	35	15	15	42	43%	47%	47%	47%
Weisse	240	15	7	140	25%	55%	55%	55%
WeiPfM	20	10	7	140	20%	20%	20%	20%
Wenner's	21	15	15	17	17%	17%	17%	17%
WesCra	24	14	14	22	22%	22%	22%	22%
WesPus	22	15	15	27	27%	27%	27%	27%

WUTI pf	6	24 <sup>a</sup>	34 <sup>a</sup>	24 <sup>a</sup>
WUTI pfa	157	13 <sup>b</sup>	12	13 <sup>b</sup>
WUtp	157	13 <sup>b</sup>	12	13 <sup>b</sup>
WUtp	1.20	35	11	30 <sup>c</sup>
Westive	1.20	32	9	10 <sup>c</sup>
Weverh	1.30	45	24	41 <sup>c</sup>
Wevr pf	2.80	68	24	28 <sup>c</sup>
Wevr pr	4.50	88	54	41 <sup>c</sup>
WIVWPHI	—	—	50	41 <sup>c</sup>
WIVWPHI	—	—	50	50 <sup>c</sup>
WIVWPHI	—	—	50	50 <sup>c</sup>
WIVWPHI PB	75	91 <sup>a</sup>	97 <sup>a</sup>	—
WIVWPHI PB	502	22 <sup>a</sup>	22 <sup>a</sup>	22 <sup>a</sup>
WIVWPHI PB	502	19 <sup>a</sup>	19 <sup>a</sup>	21 <sup>a</sup>

	204	73	64	75	74	74
Winn	2.1	8	49	75	75	74
WinterJ						
WiscP	2.48	29	254	344	35	35
WiscP1	9.0	120	100	89	85	85
WiscPL	2.76	7.8	154	355	358	353
WiscPS	2.85	9.9	159	349	356	356
WiscS	1.45	4.0	9	615	367	364
WalvRw	2.1	4.0	12	114	113	113
WedgeP	5.5	16	17	59	52	51
WohnW	2.05	4.5	10	55	47	46

				51	34%	37%	37%	37%
Wright	1.00	2.2	15					
Wright	1.00	2.2	15	1	3	2	3	
Wright	22	2.6	14	13	12%	12%	12%	
Wyndham	.60	3.1	8	42	19%	19	19%	
<b>X</b>								
Xerox	1.00	5.7	22	1533	37%	37%	37%	37%
Xerox, p1	1.45	10.0	9	2416	37%	37%	37%	37%
XTRA	4.4	25	12	7	3	3	3	3

Z
ZaleCo
Zamora
Zayre's
Zenith
Zero's
Zernin

## NYSE Highs-Lows

AmWigp pIA	BritT12 pp	CreditA p
ConII edI s	Crane Co	duPont
ElectroS 2	For WestFn	Fresenius
FrMgCo	GTE 2pl	Gwinnett
HilmanBro	HolidayCars	Interstate
LIL Co ofJ	Magnatrac	JACO 3000
LuEd 2000	OnStar 1420A	Oncor Energy
PET 4800	Partec	PTRONIC
PSM 3400		

**NEW LOWS** 7  
**CIGNA 410cf** ComeGard **Intertech**  
**Rubber 661 B** Tropocare

### **AMEX Highs-Lows**

**NEW LOANS** **LT**

CARL CORB Fredrikshavn	GARY FAR Gardiner	BRUCE FER Gatineau
LakeShore's Phyrra & Worthington	LIBBY FER Rockwood	ROBERT FER Winnipeg
CARL CORB KIRK EASY 15 Sparta	CHARLES FER Ottawa	RONALD FER Saskatoon

## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

## Foreign-Currency Bulls Feed Off a Weaker Dollar

By H.J.M. MAIDENBERG

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Foreign-currency bulls continued to forge through the market last week, feeding on the continued weakness in the dollar. They enjoyed their best meal late Friday, when their buying forced those who had sold short earlier in the day to pay dearly to buy back contracts.

Brokers explained that, although most foreign currency traders were bullish, many thought it prudent to cover their positions for the weekend by selling equivalent numbers of futures short. There had been rumors all day concerning possible devaluations of the French and Belgian francs and an upward revaluation of the West German mark.

In any case, the spot, or nearest, futures contracts in all major foreign currencies, the September, posted strong gains on the week. The British pound, for example, soared 2.65 cents, to \$1.4125; the 60-cent, to 35.47 cents; and the Swiss franc, 1.13 cents to 43.52 cents. And last Friday, it took about 238 yen to buy a dollar, or five yen fewer than the previous week.

**P**ERHAPS the best gains were made by the "cross-rate spreaders," so termed because they play one foreign currency against another, rather than against the dollar. Of these spreads, the biggest gains in recent weeks were made by those who had bought the Swiss franc and sold the West German mark short. A foreign-exchange futures spread involves the simultaneous purchase and sale of contracts in two currencies.

"There are several good reasons for using the Swiss franc-mark cross-rate spread," said Donald M. Selkin, senior futures analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "One is that the Swiss franc is not as liquid as most other major currencies because there just aren't that many around."

As a result, the moves in the Swiss franc tend to be exaggerated, he noted. Last week, the strong rise in the Swiss franc reflected demand from holders of the Italian lira, which was officially devalued by roughly 6 percent the previous weekend, as well as by holders of French and Belgian francs who thought those currencies would also be devalued.

By comparison, the West German mark, which has become a surrogate for the dollar among European and other foreign-exchange traders, is a much more liquid currency and is thus less volatile.

Given this situation, Mr. Selkin observed that, when the dollar's value peaked late last February, the Swiss franc's premium over the mark was about 500 points, or 5 cents. A month ago, the spread had widened to 600 points and, based on last Friday's closing spot September futures, it was 805 points.

"This meant cross-rate spreaders who had bought the Swiss franc and sold the mark about the time the dollar peaked in March did quite well," Mr. Selkin continued. "Because both the Swiss franc and mark futures represent 125,000 currency units, each 1 cent move equals \$1,250 per contract."

Leaving aside transaction costs, those who put on a Swiss franc-mark spread around March 1, when the Swiss franc's premium over the mark was 5 cents, had, as of last Friday's close, a profit of just over 3 cents, or \$3,750 a spread, Prudential's senior futures analyst said.

The leverage profit is even more impressive because the initial cash margin for a spread is roughly half that for a "straight" purchase or sale. Most brokers require an initial cash margin of about \$3,500 for a straight foreign-currency position.

As for the extraordinary strength of the British pound, which went from a record low of \$1.02 when the dollar peaked four months ago to \$1.4125 at last Friday's close, currency traders continued to cite the recent decline in real domestic interest rates.

Last Friday, for example, the real return on 90-day Treasury bills was about 3.2 percent, while that on comparable British short-term instruments was slightly more than 3 percent. Real rates of return on any investment are determined by subtracting the annual inflation rate from the yield. Currently, 90-day Treasury bills have a real yield of 3.1 percent.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## U.S. Cuts Forecast For GNP

## Sees 3% Growth For All of 1985

*The Associated Press*

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration on Monday officially lowered its prediction for U.S. economic growth this year but continued to insist the economy would rebound sharply from its sluggish performance of the first six months of 1985.

In a statement by Beryl W. Sprinkel, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, the administration dropped its April estimate of 3.9 percent growth for the year and acknowledged that the gross national product now is expected to climb only 3.0 percent.

The rate of inflation, which was expected to be 4.2 percent for the year, has been trimmed to an even milder 4.0 percent in the revised figures.

The trimming of the administration's optimistic projection for the growth of the gross national product had been expected following a growth rate of only 1.7 percent in the second quarter of this year. But some outside economic experts said that even the new prediction is unrealistically rosy.

For the first six months of 1985, the gross national product grew at an annual rate of just 1 percent as manufacturing in the United States was being battered anew by foreign competition, resulting in a drop in sales both at home and abroad.

But in order to achieve even the reduced 3 percent growth now predicted for 1985 as a whole, the American economy will have to accelerate in the second half of the year at an annual rate of 5 percent — five times the pace of the first six months.

Few analysts are predicting such a sharp turnaround. Most of them are forecasting a rebound in growth of around 3 percent in the second half of the year.

"The administration has moved in the right direction, but they haven't quite found the courage to say that we are going to stay in a growth recession for the whole year," Roger Brinner, economist at Data Resources Inc., a private forecasting firm, remarked when he was told of the revised figures last week.

In Mr. Sprinkel's statement, which was read at the White House by Larry Speakes, spokesman for President Ronald Reagan, the administration also projected a steady decline in the civilian unemployment rate, which has been stagnant in recent months, hovering around its current level of 7.3 percent.

Mr. Sprinkel's long-range forecast of continued healthy growth for the U.S. economy was not altered by today's revisions.

## Texaco Net Rose by 1% In 2d Quarter

*United Press International*

**WHITE PLAINS**, New York — Texaco Inc. reported on Monday an increase in earnings of 1 percent in the second quarter, while revenues slipped from levels of the like period of 1984.

Net income rose to \$305 million, or \$1.28 a share from \$302 million, or \$1.22 a share, in the same quarter of 1984. Revenues fell to \$1.7 billion, down from \$1.8 billion in the year-earlier period.

For the first six months of the year, net income increased to \$625 million, or \$2.56 a share from \$623 million, or \$2.47 a share, in the first half of 1984. Revenues for the half totaled \$2.7 billion, even with revenues of the year-earlier period.

While the quarter's results were only slightly better than the comparable 1984 period, "worldwide operating results reflected a noticeable improvement compared with the first quarter," the company reported.

"Worldwide downstream operations reflected significantly improved refining and marketing operating margins in the second quarter, particularly in the United States due to reduced crude oil and product acquisition costs as well as higher gasoline prices."

The company also noted that an imbalance in petroleum supply and demand has "continued to exert downward pressure on spot market crude oil prices and ultimately upon product prices."

## Japan VTR, TV Exports Up

*Reuters*

**TOKYO** — Japanese video tape recorder exports rose to 2.09 million units in June from 1.83 million a year earlier and from 1.89 million in May. Color television exports rose to 796,303 in June from 444,246 a year earlier and from 521,399 in May.

Source: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Suisse, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Source: Reuters.



Two tiers of Anne Klein fashions displayed at Lord &amp; Taylor in Manhattan: Anne Klein II, left, the cheaper line, and the higher-priced designer section, with better materials.

## Designers Turn Out Cheaper Lines

## Wrinkles in Policy of Fashion Houses Are Ironed Out

By Pamela G. Hollie

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — As Douglas and Jeanne Johns of Baltimore wandered through the Anne Klein II section on the third floor of Lord & Taylor in New York, a black-and-tan blazer displayed above the rack caught their attention. The price tag said \$248. "Not bad," Mr. Johns said to his wife.

In the Anne Klein designer section a short distance away, however, they spotted another jacket of similar design, but in rich wool. There was another difference, too: the \$600 price tag. Moreover, to purchase the rest of the designer ensemble, a skirt and blouse complementing the jacket's subtle shading, added more to the cost. "It would take \$2,000 to look right in the jacket," said Mrs. Johns.

When lower-priced designer lines were introduced a few years ago, designers hoped that people such as the Johnses would be won over to the idea. While retailers were enthusiastic, business got off

to slow start as designer houses grappled with the problems involved in catering to the broader market. Only now, after several disappointing seasons, are the wrinkles finally being ironed out of many of the offshoot lines.

"We have not been completely successful with what we wanted to do," admitted Didier Grumbach, chief executive officer of Yves Saint Laurent Inc. "Our first attempt was too basic." This year, Saint Laurent's second-tier line, Variation, is younger-looking to answer criticism that its previous designs were too outdated and its prices too high to attract working women. The items cost about 30 percent less than Rive Gauche, the top-of-the-line collection.

The payoff for designers who succeed is clear. Ralph Lauren, one of the first to try this approach with the addition of a Classification line of apparel, has pushed annual sales to \$100 million, from

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## Japan Bank Introduces Low-Rate Import Loans

*Reuters*

**TOKYO** — Japan's Export-Import Bank said Monday that it has introduced low-interest-rate loans to encourage imports of foreign manufactured products.

The loans, which can be denominated in either yen or dollars, are meant to be used for imports of 11 specific categories such as telecommunications equipment, electric appliances and medical equipment, officials said.

Effective immediately, the special yen loans will carry an annual interest rate of 6.5 percent compared with the long-term prime lending rate of 7.2 percent at private banks, the officials said.

The bank said the 11 preferred categories include medical/pharmaceutical products, power generating equipment, specialized machinery for particular industries, metalworking machinery, general industrial equipment, office machines, telecommunications apparatus, electrical machinery, road vehicles, other transport equipment.

Years will be granted to encourage imports of specified manufactured goods of special interest to Japan's major trading partners, such as the United States and the European Community.

The preferential-loan program, part of the government's trade action plan due to be announced Tuesday, will be valid until March 1987.

The government plans to announce Tuesday the details of steps designed to boost the share of foreign products in Japan's market and help redress Japan's \$45-billion world trade surplus last year.

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Years will be granted to encourage imports of specified manufactured goods of special interest to Japan's major trading partners, such as the United States and the European Community.

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## Inman Runs Taut Ship at Research Consortium

**But Transfer of Technology to Member Firms May Mean Rough Seas Ahead**

By Michael Schrage  
Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — With the skill and savvy that once made him Washington's consummate high-technology, retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman has turned his talents from the classified to the proprietary.

The man who managed the most sophisticated national security technologies in the United States — he ran the National Security Agency from 1977 to 1981 and served as deputy director of the CIA — has glided smoothly to the private sector.

Mr. Inman is chairman and chief executive officer of the Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corp. research consortium, or MCC, which presents itself as the American computer industry's response to Japan's highly publicized "Fifth Generation" computer challenge for global supremacy in the information-processing industry.

The creation of William C. Norrin, chairman of Control Data Corp., in 1982, MCC was seen as a new cooperative venture by American companies to achieve breakthroughs in areas of basic research crucial to the evolution of information technology. The idea was that member companies would finance the venture, underwrite its research programs and lend it some of their best scientists and engineers.

In many respects, MCC is the forerunner of what may prove to be the next generation of industry research and development — a cooperative of companies that share first-level efforts that later will become proprietary products. MCC

has about 300 employees and an annual budget approaching \$100 million but has not disclosed what is being spent on specific programs.

Mr. Inman retired from public service in July 1982 and joined MCC in January 1983. He surprised and annoyed many of the members of his board by rejecting many of the researchers initially offered by the member companies as not good enough.

Although MCC's seven research programs — which range from semiconductor packaging to new computer architectures to parallel processing — were supposed to be run by scientists from MCC member companies, six of the seven are independent scientists recruited by Mr. Inman. Clearly, Mr. Inman has not lost his Washington-honed touch for assuring a comfortable level of autonomy.

MCC's all member companies and Mr. Inman all concede that the real test of the consortium is just now beginning: Will MCC's research and development efforts ultimately translate into innovative products and services?

"My primary worry is technology transfer," said Mr. Inman. "I can't guarantee that all these companies will use these technologies."

Even in the fast-paced high-technology industry, effecting a smooth transfer from basic research to prototype to production model has proven to be one of the thorniest problems facing American companies. Academic commentators on industry from Robert Reich to Ezra Vogel all comment that Japanese industry's skills are quickly

bringing innovations to market give it a competitive edge.

Mr. Inman concedes that MCC can succeed brilliantly as a research and development organization but ultimately fail in its mission if member companies prove to be unwilling or unable to accommodate themselves to the flow of technologies that emerge from the consortium.

Mr. Inman says the consortium could be viable with 14 or 15 members, but he hastens to add that he doesn't expect more than two or three of the 21 companies to drop out over the next year.

Actually, Mr. Inman seems more intent on attracting than mollifying shareholders. "I've tried to give them the feeling that they're the members of a club — an exclusive group, an elite group," Mr. Inman said.

The Austin location has not proven determinative in attracting researchers from California or Ivy League cities, and Mr. Inman cleverly has secured a diversity of shareholders ranging from Boeing Co. to Eastman Kodak Co. to Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. to assure that researchers have a broad smattering of companies for their innovations.

A random sampling of researchers affiliated with MCC reveals that they are happy with their working environment, adequately compensated and optimistic about the prospects for the application of their research.

"I think Mr. Inman has set the right tone for this place," said Doug Lenat, an artificial-intelli-

gence researcher who came from Stanford University and the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center.

However, the tone also includes an overwhelming concern for the proprietary nature of the research. Elevators are equipped with special locking devices that prevent individuals without the appropriate card keys from having access to certain floors at the Austin complex of black glass buildings.

Indeed, the seven programs are carefully partitioned so that companies not funding certain programs are expressly prohibited from receiving information from them. Researchers traditionally have been open about their findings, but not at all MCC.

Mr. Inman declines to publicly disclose the research milestones of MCC, arguing that, as a private enterprise, the organization is under no obligation to do so. Consequently, though, there is no real way of measuring how well MCC's disparate research programs are doing.

Samuel H. Fuller, an MCC board member and the Digital Equipment Corp.'s vice president for research and architecture, insists that "it's at least as ambitious as Japan's Fifth Generation" goals and that the 10-year research program is "right on schedule."

It may well be that MCC — as a consortium — helps define the new level of proprietary emphasis as companies increasingly rely on secrecy as well as innovation to protect a technical edge in the marketplace. Mr. Inman sees secrecy as a part of the reality of intensifying global competition.



Bobby Ray Inman

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Dollar Lower; Pound Up Despite Rate Cut

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar moved still lower against major currencies Monday in moderately active trading. In Frankfurt, the U.S. currency was fixed at 2,3304 against the Deutsche mark, down more than 4 pence from 2,3792 on Friday.

The British pound, meanwhile, shrugged off a half-point cut in the base lending rate — to 11.5 percent from 12 — to move higher against most major currencies. It finished at 3,4283, up from 3,4,240 on Friday's close and more than two cents higher than Friday's close of 3,4275.

Dealers said the cut in the base rate, the rate from which all other British lending rates are scaled up,

tensi fying because of the impasse in budget talks in Washington. Dealers said they expect the dollar to test the 2.30-mark support level this week.

Dealers said the undertone also remained weak because of expectations that trade and employment data due this week will paint another gloomy picture of the U.S. economy.

In other European trading Monday, the dollar fell to 2,2860 Swiss francs from 2,3490 Friday, to 8,620 French francs from 8,585, to 1,895.65 Italian lire from 1,921.51, and to 3,1875 Dutch guilders from 3,2365.

In Tokyo, the dollar fell to 238.95 yen from 238.95 Friday.

## Audemars Piguet



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## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

29 July 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds which are supplied by their managers. The abbreviations in parentheses indicate frequency of quotations reported for the 1985:

(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) bi-monthly; (r) regularly; (o) — irregularly.

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BAUER JUULS BAER & CO. LTD. SF 172.40 (w) Lloyd Int'l Dollar SF 172.40

BBG CENTER SF 172.40 (w) Lloyd Int'l Growth SF 172.40

BBG CENTER America SF 172.40 (w) Lloyd Int'l N. America SF 172.40

BBG CENTER Europe SF 172.40 (w) Lloyd Int'l Pacific SF 172.40

BBG CENTER Far East SF 172.40 (w) Lloyd Int'l Smaller Countries SF 172.40

BBG CENTER Stock SF 172.40 (w) Class A SF 172.40

BBG CENTER Bond Fund SF 172.40 (w) Class C - Jason SF 172.40

BBG CENTER Dividend Fund SF 172.40 (w) Dividend Fund SF 172.40

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**Monday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**

**Great Grandfather Heineken  
used to say: 'You don't play around  
with the family name.'**



## When you make

... have to make a great fuss.

# The Boeing Company

## Second Notice of Redemption

# **7/8% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 2006**

### To all Debenture Holders:

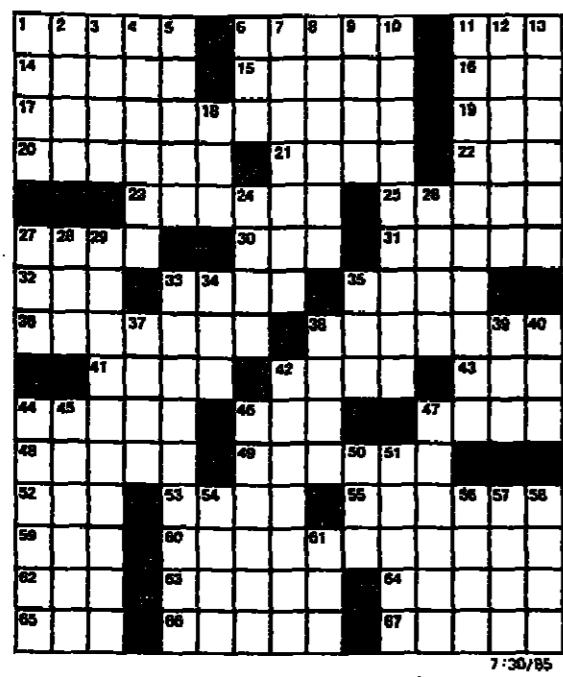
On June 17, 1985, you were notified that your 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Convertible Subordinated Debentures were being called for redemption by the Company on August 2, 1985. You were informed that your valuable right to convert your debentures into Boeing common stock would terminate as of the close of business on July 26, 1985. This right to convert has now been extended until the close of business on August 1, 1985.

Your Letter of Transmittal indicating your desire to convert and your certificates must be received by the Trustee by the close of business on August 1, 1985, in order to preserve your right to convert.

At today's market prices for Boeing stock, you will gain a substantial financial advantage if you choose to convert your debentures rather than allow them to be redeemed by the Company. We urge you to take advantage of this final opportunity to convert your debentures. Please call us at (206) 655-2856 or The First National Bank of Boston at (617) 929-6803 if you need further information or if you have any questions about your debentures.

**BOEING**





**ACROSS**

- 1 Therefore
- 2 Jewish month
- 3 R.M.N., once
- 4 Angry — get out
- 5 Old-womanish
- 6 Drivers' org.
- 7 Houdini's grip?
- 8 N.Y.-to-Ore. dir.
- 9 Down Under native
- 10 Exploit
- 11 Suffix with acid
- 12 Tent
- 13 Bandleader Shaw
- 14 Unification Church, e.g.
- 15 Vegas
- 16 Movie mogul
- 17 A feast — famine
- 18 Weekends
- 19 Jr., e.g.
- 20 Superficial displays
- 21 Friendly correspondents
- 22 N.K.V.D. predecessor
- 23 Season
- 24 Diocese
- 25 Not suitable
- 26 Football pos.
- 27 Defeat

**DOWN**

- 1 "New Earth" composer: 1935
- 2 Job's twin
- 3 Equestrian
- 4 Hideaway for a skeleton?
- 5 Impish
- 6 Sailor
- 7 Puzzles
- 8 Muscles
- 9 Order having teeth
- 10 Affirmation of beliefs
- 11 Conceived person?
- 12 Kind of girdle
- 13 Twain hero
- 14 P.L.
- 15 Use a divining rod
- 16 Tadpole, caterpillar, etc.
- 17 Soho coin, short
- 18 Hornophone
- 19 Cover with netting
- 20 Pandora's box, in a way
- 21 Celtic Neptune
- 22 Present for Mom and Dad
- 23 Hood's exit
- 24 Iroquoian group
- 25 Stane's garb
- 26 Frat vets
- 27 Sped
- 28 Circuit courts
- 29 Meadow
- 30 Coterie
- 31 Sponsorship
- 32 Catherine — last wife of Henry VIII
- 33 Meadow
- 34 Islands
- 35 Crandall of baseball
- 36 Sponsorship
- 37 Catherine — last wife of Henry VIII
- 38 Stane's garb
- 39 Meadow
- 40 Coterie
- 41 Straphanger
- 42 Mo and Su from Ariz.
- 43 "Shed — !": Keats
- 44 Hospital department
- 45 Habitat for bats?
- 46 Gargoyle formation
- 47 Positive pole
- 48 Gargoyles
- 49 Order having teeth
- 50 Easy on the —
- 51 Eng. monetary units, formerly

**Down**

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### DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unsolvable three four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TINAF**

**CIDDE**

**MIRNIF**

**STEJER**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**ANSWER:** A **DOF** **OF** **EFFACE** **GAMBET**

Yesterday's Jumble: MERGE RANCH GAMBET  
Answer: How some prominent family trees were started—BY "GRAFTING"

### WEATHER

#### EUROPE

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## SPORTS

# Lou Brock: Baseball's Liberation of a Southern Black

By George Vescsy

New York Times Service

**COOPERSTOWN:** New York — It started, Lou Brock recalled, with a radio broadcast, KMOX in St. Louis reaching all the way down to Colliston, Louisiana. There was a baseball game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals and on that Brooklyn Dodgers team was a black man named Jackie Robinson.

"I was a 9-year-old in a Southern town," Brock said. "Jim Crow was king. I was searching the dial of an old Philco radio and I heard Harry Caray and Jack Buck, and I felt pride in being alive. The baseball field was my fantasy of what life offered."

From the moment Robinson materialized on that radio in 1947, Brock was sufficiently released become the leading base-stealer in the history of the game, for which he was honored Sunday at his induction into the Hall of Fame.

Also inducted were Hoyt Wilhelm, the late Joseph Flynn (Arky) Vaughan, and by the last in-reaching of coincidences, Enos (Country) Slaughter, who played in those first games Brock heard on KMOX.

The set next to each other during the ceremonies Sunday behind the Hall of Fame on a day so gorgous that it should have been framed in a display cabinet of its own. The biggest cheers were for Ted Williams, Stan Musial and Yogi Berra. With 22 previous Hall of Fame members, six of them black, in attendance, Brock addressed Slaughter's generation of baseball.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Lendl Wins Tennis Title, but Not Fans

INDIANAPOLIS (WP) — Ivan Lendl, who piqued civic pride last week by saying he did not want to play in the tournament, won the men's singles title in the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis championship Sunday by defeating Andres Gomez, 6-1, 6-3.

"Thanks for coming, even if you didn't want me to win," Lendl afterward told the crowd of 6,866 over the public address system. He had been designated by the Men's International Pro Tennis Council to play in the Clay Courts Championships as part of standard measures taken to ensure quality fields, but he was not shy about voicing his resentment at being forced to play on clay so shortly before the U.S. Open, which is played on a hard court.

Saturday, the crowd pulled for Boris Becker against Lendl and Sunday switched its allegiance to Gomez, often boozing Lendl. "That's the way it goes," Lendl said. "That's too bad. Maybe next year your Boris will win."

### Joyner Wins Festival Heptathlon

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana (UPI) — Jackie Joyner, silver medalist at the Los Angeles Olympics, produced 1985's largest heptathlon point total, 6,718, on Sunday night at the National Sports Festival, while Andre Phillips won the 110-meter hurdles in 13.25 and the 400-meter hurdles in 48.03, both times second fastest in the world this year.

Kirk Baptiste rallied to post the world's third best time for 1985 in the 100 meters, 10.20. Charles Simpkins pulled off a major surprise by outdistancing world record holder Willie Banks and Olympic gold medalist Al Joyner in the triple jump. Simpkins' winning leap of 56 feet 1 1/4 inches (16.34 meters) was almost 10 inches better than that of Banks.

### Olympics of 1984: Commemorated

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The excitement created by the 1984 Olympics was rekindled Sunday as former gold medalist Rafer Johnson re-lit the Olympic torch atop the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum to commemorate the first anniversary of the Summer Games.

Nearly 20,000 persons cheered as the ceremony was conducted to honor volunteers, torch-bearers and others who helped staged the Games.

### For the Record

Mike McCallum, the undefeated World Boxing Association junior-middleweight champion, successfully defended his crown in Miami when referee Robert Ramirez stopped the bout in the eighth round because David Braxton, the WBC's No. 1 contender, had a bad cut in his left eye.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers, one of England's most famous soccer clubs, was ordered disbanded by a judge in Birmingham because of debts totaling 700,000 pounds (\$980,000).

Race driver Mario Andretti was in stable condition in Indianapolis following surgery on his right collarbone, broken during a crash late in the Michigan 500 on Sunday; he also incurred a fractured hip socket and pelvis. The race was won by Emerson Fittipaldi.

July defeated the United States, 3-2, to win the final of the Gales Cup, the Davis Cup of junior tennis, in Vichy, France.

Cuba's national baseball team, making its first appearance in the United States in 26 years, rallied to defeat San Diego, 6-4, in the U.S. Open Amateur Baseball Tournament in Palm Springs, California. South Korea defeated a Ventura, California, team by 6-2.

Sammy Winder, the NFL Bronco's Pro Bowl running back, underwent emergency surgery for appendicitis early Sunday in Denver; the team said there was no word on when he would be able to play again. (AP)

Nicky Kewaga, 24, the Maltese long-distance swimmer, Sunday became the first to cross the 60-mile channel between Sicily and Malta, his organizing committee said.

## Heady Shot Helps Rookie Win at Golf

The Associated Press

CROMWELL, Connecticut — PGA rookie Phil Blackmar won the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament Sunday in a sudden-death playoff, and credited a photograph with an assist.

Blackmar sank a 10-foot putt on the first hole of the playoff — the 37th hole of the day, necessitated by a five-hour rain delay on Friday that threw the tournament schedule into disarray.

That put defeated Jodie Mudd and Dan Pohl, but said Blackmar, if it had not been for Bob Child, an Associated Press photographer, he would not have been in position to win his first tournament.

"I just like to thank the photographer I hit in the head," Blackmar said.

On the final hole of regulation, Blackmar's approach shot sailed off course and beamed Child, who was standing beside the green.

"I glad he stopped it," Blackmar said. "It probably would have gone out of bounds."

The ball caromed off Child and onto the fringe of the green, from where Blackmar was able to save par and gain a spot in the playoff with Mudd and Pohl.

Child was taken to the first-aid trailer, where he received 12 stitches in his forehead. But he was back on the job in time for the playoff.

The final hole was the closest brush Blackmar had with bogey in the 37 holes he played Sunday. He had 11 birdies and 26 pars during his 112 holes on the gold course.

Blackmar, at 6 feet 7 (2 meters) and 260 pounds (117 kilograms) the largest player on the professional tour, finished regulation play at 13-under-par 271, tied with Pohl and Mudd.

Mudd, putting first in the playoff on the par-3, 172-yard 16th hole, slid his 13-foot putt past the cup on the left side.

Blackmar, 27, then rolled his putt straight into the cup.

When Pohl left his eight-foot putt short of the hole, Blackmar was the winner.

Ray Floyd and Wayne Grady, co-leaders after the third round, each shot 72 on Sunday and finished a stroke back at 272.

Slaughter suffered from the reputation, fair or unfair, and was not invited to the Hall of Fame in the 15 years after his retirement from baseball in 1959, despite a .300 career batting average. He made it last March in a vote of the Veterans Committee, along with Arky Vaughan.

"I've never been bitter, and I'm not mad at anybody now," Slaughter said. Asked what he thought about Brock's memories of listening to Cardinal games on KMOX, Slaughter chose to see it as a tribute to the greatness of their mutual career. When asked specifically if he had opposed Robinson, Slaughter said:

"I've never in my life spoke against a black player. I was accused of spiking Robinson, but I stepped on a lot of players. When pitchers threw at me, back in 1947, I was the easiest of bases. But Brock noted that he had other motivations:

"I existed as a major league player even at a time I was living the most ordinary life. I made the choice to be a major league baseball player."

Traded to the Cardinals in 1964 so the Cubs could acquire the pitcher Ernie Broglio, Brock helped the Cardinals win the World Series by hitting .315 and, within a few years, replaced Maury Wills as the most feared base-stealer.

He finished with a .293 batting average in 2,616 games but is best known for his 118 stolen bases in 1974 and his 938 stolen bases in his career.

Rickey Henderson, now with the Yankees, broke Brock's single-season record with 130 in 1982 for the Oakland A's.

Brock recollects politely when reminded that some writers saw him as a specialist and that some players had resented his dedication to stealing bases.

"People equate stealing a base to winning a game," he said. "They don't equate a home run or a single to winning a game. A stolen base is designed to go from one base to another. It's part of the game. I feel sorry for those guys who feel that way."

Slaughter also bristled at the specialist label. He is best remembered for scoring from first

base on Harry Walker's hit, scored a double, to win the 1946 World Series, and he did not deny that hustling gave him an edge. He corrected the old story that his minor-league manager, Eddie Dyer, had chided him for not running out a ground ball.

Another North Carolina player, Hoyt Wilhelm, joined Slaughter in the hall. Wilhelm holds the record for most games pitched in the major leagues, 1,070, from 1932 through 1972. His longevity is partially explainable by the mostly effortless knuckleball he threw and by making only 52 starts, one a no-hitter against the pennant-winning New York Yankees in 1958.

His career is all the more remarkable because he did not reach the major leagues until he was nearly 29. He pitched his three seasons at Mooresville in the North Carolina State League, and even was released once by Mooresville, and he lost three years in the service — taking shrapnel in his pitching arm at the Battle of the Bulge — before he ever got out of Class D ball.

Now a pitching instructor for the Yankees in the minor leagues, Wilhelm said he often tries to soften the blow for young players who are released by telling them how he survived being cut by Mooresville.

Arky Vaughan, like Slaughter, was selected to the Hall by the Veterans Committee. He batted .318 with Pittsburgh and Brooklyn from 1932 to 1948, sitting out three years, from 1944 through 1946, after a dispute with the Dodger manager, Leo Durocher. He led the league with a .383



Lou Brock

battting average in 1935. He died on Aug. 30, 1952, at Eagleville, California, trying to save a fishing companion from drowning during a sudden thunderstorm. He was 49 years old, and the body of water was Lost Lake.

"The fame and glory he never sought for himself are now his forever," his daughter said.

## Jays Sweep Angels, Pull Away in AL East

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

TORONTO — The Blue Jays are again the talk of the American League.

In these last four games, the hitting, pitching and defense seemed to all come together at once," said Toronto's manager, Bobby Cox, after his team completed an impressive sweep of the California Angels with a 5-1 victory Sunday.

The Blue Jays won their team record-tying eighth straight and increased their lead in the East Division to seven games — their biggest margin of the season. They began their winning streak the previous Sunday, when they held only a 1 1/2-game lead over second-place New York.

The Blue Jays outscored the AL West-leading Angels, 28-7, in the series and outhit them, 52-28. The Angels had not lost four in a row since last September.

"I think we've got a pretty good lineup when some people aren't doing low the lung," Cox said. "But when everyone swings the bat like they're doing now, I think it's an awesome lineup."

George Bell put Toronto ahead with a two-run shot in the first inning, and Doyle Alexander followed with a two-run double in the fifth.

Dwayne Murphy, who had an RBI double and walked twice, scored on a wild pitch by Darwin to break a 2-2 tie in the eighth.

Rangers 8, Yankees 2: In Arlington, Texas, Cliff Johnson went 2-for-3 and drove in three runs against New York while Chris Welsh recorded his first victory as a starter since September 1982. The Yankees committed three errors in the first inning as the Rangers took a 5-0 lead.

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